

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... 80 80 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 70 Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to (which may be changed when necessary) for Order through your newsdealer or THE SUN. 170 Nassau street.

A Call for the Name of the Officer.

In an article on Gen. Wood and Major RUNCIE, our esteemed contemporary the Army and Navy Journal states its understanding of what it says is the War Department's understanding of the matter of the North American Review's article attacking Gen. BROOKE.

We copy this morning the essential parts of this understanding of an understanding. General comment on the same, however, is properly deferred until we have disposed of one distinct and direct statement of alleged fact, which, as will be observed, concerns THE SUN immediately:

"The criticisms of Gen. Wood which have been set on foot, through the columns of THE NEW YORK Sun, by an officer serving in Cuba who was especially injured by the favor shown to the friend of the President [Gen. LEONARD WOOD]. In the same quarter originates the attempt to make Gen. Wood responsible for the English adventurer

The Army and Navy Journal will at once perceive the gravity of this statement, and the importance of justifying it, both in the interests of truth and in fairness to THE SUN.

The value of whatever we have said or may in the future have to say on the subject of Gen. Woop's career and worthiness would be greatly diminished in the estimation of the public if what the Army and Navy Journal alleges were true; namely, that THE SUN is not the originator of its own opinions and the helmsman of its own course in this respect, but merely the servant of the grievance of an outside individual.

Accordingly, we request the Army and Navy Journal either to correct the foregoing statement, or to answer without fear or periphrasis the following ques-

1. What is the name of the officer serving in Cuba, especially injured by the favor shown to the friend of the President, who is said to have originated, through the medium of THE SUN, the exposure of BELLAIRS, and the further inquiries about Gen. Wood's career in the island which have been the natural sequel of the Bellairs incident?

2. What is the source of the Army and Navy Journal's supposed information about the initiative exercised in the columns of THE SUN by the unnamed officer of the army?

3. What evidence did the aforesaid informant offer that convinced the Army and Navy Journal of the accuracy of the statement and induced our contemprary to make itself publicly respons ble for the same?

Is the Irish Land Purchase Bill in Danger?

It will have been noted that the House of Commons, by a vote of 217 to 176, upheld Mr. WYNDHAM, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in rejecting the amendment to the Irish Land bill proposed by Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND, which aimed to lower the minimum price of land purchasable under the bill. The incident is a serious one, because Mr. REDMOND declared that, unless thus amended, the bill would be unacceptable to the Irish people, and Mr. WYND-HAM intimated in reply that, if the Irish people did not want it, the Government certainly would not trouble itself to pass a measure distasteful to many of its own adherents.

As the telegrams on the subject have been somewhat vague, it may be well to point out the grounds on which the amendment was so earnestly advocated. The bill provides, first, that in the case of purchase of First-Term Rents, that is to say, rents fixed by the Land Courts for the first statutory period of fifteen years, the terminable annuity to be paid by the tenant purchaser to the Government, which advances the purchase money, shall be at least 20, but not more than 40, per cent. below the rent; and, secondly, that in the case of purchases of Second-Term Rents the terminable annuity to be paid by the tenant purchaser shall be at least 10, and not more than 30, per cent, below the rent. That is to say, the Government fixed in each case a minimum price, below which a landlord should not be permitted to sell. no matter how much inclined thereto he might be, owing to the pressure of pecuniary necessities. Down to that point, the price was to be a matter of negotiation and arrangement between landlord and tenant, or, in other words, between the vender and the purchaser. It was pointed out by Mr. T. W. RUSSELLA however, soon after the text of the measure was made public, that, if the price was to be a matter of bargain between landlord and tenant, there was no logical reason for limiting the bargaining power of vender and purchaser. Inasmuch as there is infinite variety in Irish land and in the circumstances of Irish landowners, it seems unreasonable to enforce rigorously a minimum price. If there should be landlords willing, under all the conditions of the case, to give a larger abatement than 40 per cent. on First-Term, or 30 per cent. on Second-Term rents, why should they be re-

It may be that before the Land bill is again brought up Mr. REDMOND, Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN and Mr. RUSSELL will deem it expedient to waive their opposition to this clause of the measure. Unfortunately the inflexible attitude main-

to this matter is a bad augury for the ultimate success of the bill. There are other features of the measure to which the Irish Nationalists object with equal vehemence. For instance, there is no provision for penalizing landlords who refuse to sell, whereas if three-fourths of the tenants on a given estate agree to purchase, the other fourth must purchase also, or forfeit their right to have their rents readjusted by the Land Courts thereafter. Nor is this all. The bill gives the Lord Lieutenant the right to dispense with the prescribed number of three-fourths, and to penalize the minority of the tenants in the manner just described, provided a bare majority shall agree to purchase their holdings. It is obviously unjust to coerce tenants into buying when no landlord is coerced into selling, except to this extent, that if he refuses to sell when three-fourths of his tenants want to buy he may be tolerably sure that the Land Courts will cut down his rents considerably at the next revision. We add that, as we have formerly noted, the bill fails to do anything for the agricultural laborer, the

the congested districts on the west coast of Ireland. If Mr. WYNDHAM will make no concession to the Irish Nationalists in the matter of the minimum price, he can scarcely be expected to meet them half way with regard to other and even more difficult questions.

landless man, and deals most inade-

quately with the burning question of

Troubles of a "Whole President." From time to time incidents occur which indicate that the pathway of the Cuban Executive is not always over rose leaves. Notwithstanding his expressed determination to carry out his own plans for the salvation of his country, he finds it necessary at times to bow to the pressure exerted by his Congress and the people. This finds illustration in his recent approval of the Amnesty bill, passed by both Houses of the Cuban Congress, for the relief of those who were arrested in consequence of the labor strike of last November in the city

of Havana. President PALMA, with entire propriety, has persistently refused to interfere in the matter. He took a firm stand in declaring that it was entirely a matter for the courts, and that the law should take its course. On June 11 he yielded and signed the Amnesty bill. The offenders were released and the deposed Mayor of Havana was reinstated by the Civil Governor of the Province. The President has unquestionably lost prestige by his concession, from the very firmness of his previous attitude and assertions. It is probable that he is beginning to wonder whether he is the individual arbiter of national destinies or the executive of the will of the people as expressed by their duly chosen Congress.

President PALMA's action in this matter has a bearing upon various other matters, for instance, the establishment of a national lottery. The proposal for such an institution has found many advocates from the opening days of the Cuban Government, and has a strong if not a majority support in Congress. Don Tomas has declared that he would cut his hand off before he would sign approval of a Lottery bill. He did not go quite so far in his rejection of the Amnesty bill, but he maintained a very positive attitude for nearly six months and then yielded. This has greatly encouraged the advocates of the Lottery bill, and some of them are saying that retraction having been forced in one case it can be forced in another. The President, very rightly, regards the lottery as an immoral institution, detrimental to the welfare of his country. He also fears that its establishment would have an effect in the United States which would be prejudical to Cuba. To this the reply is made that a country which will saddle upon them, beyond their ready power of removal, so demoralizing a gambling institution as the Jai Alai, has no proper ground of

complaint if they establish a lottery. The Cuban people are exceedingly quick to recognize any weakness in their leaders, and while Gen. PALMA may have acted wisely in thus yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon him, his prestige has been weakened by the contrast with the determination manifested in his earlier position.

Art in Harvard's Old Gymnasium. Harvard graduates when they go out to Cambridge next Wednesday will gaze wide-eyed at the new glory that adorns a long-familiar building, and teleologists will have a modern instance to adduce of the eternal fitness of things. The ultimate purpose and use of the Old Gymnasium-the Rogers Building, they call it now officially-has been discovered ble, "mugwump" has the humorous after fifty years, by accident, as usual. It is an architectural model, surpassing on the first, it has the "chug" of a stone Holden Chapel, and architects are flock- process called " cutting an egg." ing from all sides to study its propor-

The university has taken but a stepmotherly interest hitherto in the Old Gymnasium. It was put up by the longconcealed benefactor whose name it now bears-his many modest gifts have proved wiser and more fruitful than most-in the days of plain living and simple buildings. A little, squat, octagonal, brick gas house fastened to a narrow rectangle for the bowling alley; open to all the winds of heaven and provided with the simplest appliances dumbbells, Indian clubs, chest weights rude rowing weights, bars and little else, and with instructors innocent of science,

old MOLINEUX and Gen. LISTER. There was little talk of scientific gymnastics in those primitive days, but somehow the Harvard baseball nine

ference with sports. Then came the Hemenway Gymnasium with its scientific apparatus and penau-wut-chut-chuh-quo-ka-neh-cha-Dr. SARGENT with his measurements, neh-cha-e-nin-nu-mun-no-nok." A fastained by Mr. WYNDHAM with reference | The gymnasium became the Old Gym- | cinating phrase. We must have an Al-

nasium and the corporation did not know what to do with it. If it had only been a hundred-year-old elm it would have been chopped down, for trees are mere ornaments and are sometimes dangerous; but brick and mortar is something sacred for which use must be

The Old Gymnasium was made a storehouse; then it was turned over to the Cooperative Society in its teething years; then it was a storehouse again for old furniture to be distributed to needy undergraduates; then it was handed over to the engineering and architectural departments till better quarters could be found for them. At last it was passed over, with apologies, to Prof. FRANCKE for his Germanic Museum. Its position on a triangular bit of ground, too small for a large building, and the awe for brick construction had saved it.

The Germanic Museum began humbly and unpretentiously. It had collected what plaster casts it could and was glad to show them under any shelter. This was before Kaiser WILHELM's milliondollar gift of casts. What things the museum had it exhibited last Christmas, and then the discovery of the Old Gymnasium's secret was made.

It has a wonderful light for sculpture. It is an ideal glyptothek. Casts and carvings are seen as they can be seen nowhere else around Boston. The optics of a building seem to be still as much a matter of guesswork for architects as the acoustics. The light in the expensive Fogg Art Building cannot compare with that of the Old Gymnasium, neither can that of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. So the Fine Arts Museum has sent out its experts, and architects and artists are measuring and studying to see how the light effects of the windy Old Gymnasium may be reproduced.

A queer turn in the wheel of fortune or of fashion. The Kaiser's generous present well housed in Harvard's most despised edifice, and the gas-house type of the early fifties the model, perhaps, for future museum architecture.

From Natick to the Pump.

In his introduction to the late JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL'S " Natick Dictionary," just published by the Bureau American Ethnology, Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE says that in 1899 he showed thirty words of the Massachusetts Indian language to a Chippewa boy, who " recognized at once fifteen of them. giving to them their full meaning; and with a little study he made out almost all of the remainder." The Rev. J. A. GILFILLAN, a missionary among the Northern tribes, " found that his intelligent Chippewa companions were greatly interested in the Bible of ELIOT, and readily caught the analogies of the language with their own, when the system of spelling and vocalization was explained to them." So perishes or should perish another popular belief, the notion that JOHN ELIOT'S Bible is now a mere " literary curiosity." With a little practice in phonetics, the native Indian philologers may revive the Massachusetts language and other branches or dialects of Algonquin. It is a great time for blowing on the ashes of obsolete tongues: and there is a certain pious satisfaction in studying all memorials of the real old American stock.

Massachusetts has scarcely done her duty to the remnant of the Indian tribes whose soil she occupies. The Mashpees of Mashpee preserve their trout, but not their language; and the Gay Head Indians of Martha's Vineyard, once famous for its " praying Indians," have no morsel of their ancient speech. Harvard College, which has just one Indian name on its list of graduates to show the futility of the efforts of our wise and pious ancestors to educate "the tawnies;" as COTTON MATHER loved to call them, ought to have a professor or two of Indian.

Algonquin contributions to the English language, many of them words that fall in a sort of "punch " or "swat " of sound, like "squash," "skunk," have been noticed with respect in these columns more than once. The Natick seems to have been a robust language, with not infrequent suggestions of batrachian chant. For example: mohewonck, mohchumoo; neepattunkquonk, neanussu; kehkechesu, kehchemugqwomp. This last word is an emanation of our famous old friend " mugwump," that is, "mugquomp," "mugwomp," a captain. Kehchemuggwomp is a chief captain, big mugwump, mugwump of mugwumps For instance, the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW is a mugquomp; the Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY is a kehchemugqwomp; and the Hon. CARL SCHURZ is a mummugquomp, the augmented, reduplicated and quintessential mugwump. Accented on the last syllacroak of a wise old bullfrog. Accented in importance Prof. NORTON's beloved injected into a pond by that dexterous late JULIAN RALPH imported " mugwump " from Connecticut in 1883. THE Sun fell upon the neck of that noble and lovely word; and in 1884 it jumped into fame

"Papoose," corrupted from "papeissesu," the intensive form of "peississu," " very small," " very young," have always with us, but we miss " mukkatchouks," the Pequod and Narragansett "muckachux," a beautiful word for "boy"; "nummuckquachucks," "my son"; "muckquachuckquemese,"
"a little boy"; "nunksquaemes," "little girl "; " papeississit," " little thing. tot "-why are these terms gone from the glossary of diminutives and endearments.

the caressing lingo of the nursery? We could spend a week in Natiok. At least we will not go away without a peep into the looking glass, the pepenawuused to lick all the professional clubs, if | tchitchuhquok, or the pepenautchitwe remember right, and there is a tra- chunkquonk. Only a looking-glass, dition of a Harvard second crew beating mind you; a hand mirror. The word Yale on Lake Quinsigamond while the for "pier glass" would have had a first crew was in England. The college length to it. To show the resources of boys felt squeamish about taking in Indian, the Natick Dictionary quotes gate money, too, and there was no talk | from a manuscript of the Rev. EXPERIof professionalism or of faculty inter- ENCE MAYHEW of Martha's Vineyard the phrase for " our well-skilled lookingglass makers ": " Nup-pahk-nuh-to-pe-

gonquin Ollendorff. Turning away from the delights of Volapük and Esperanto, take up this telephone dialogue, spoken one of the days of the June flood, by J. S. of Deal and NOAKES of Navesink:

" J. S .- Tockettaunchim, kutchissu? (What's the news, old man?) " N.-Mogkinnon, mishinnon. (Much rain, big

" J. S .- Sun sookenon? (Does is rain?) " N.-Hobbamock, Hobbamoco, Abbamochol Chegunapsh asuh pokshadtau kenayeu muskesuk.

face!)

' J. S .- Wunantash! Wuttatash! (Oh, forget ! Have a drink.)" Natick is elastic enough to express ac-

(Devil, divil, duyvilt Shut up or I'll break your

curately and felicitously the finest phrase of Pumpish.

Captain Amundsen's Quest. The purpose of the expedition from Christiania in search of the magnetic North Pole is much more important to mankind than the discovery of the geographical pole. To be sure, by the aid of the now pretty generally discarded declinometer and the more widely used magnetometer and magnetograph the discrepancies between the directions of the lines of terrestrial magnetism and the situation of the true North Pole are ascertainable, but they are subject to continual change, and the exact location of the magnetic North Pole would give great assistance in the study of this change and its causes.

The importance of the latter lies in the fact that the difference between the true or geographical North Pole and the magnetic pole is what causes variation of the compass. Only at a few places on the earth's surface, known as on the agonic lines, where there is no variation, or where it changes from easterly to westerly, does the mariner's compass, when not affected by the local magnetism of an iron ship, point directly at the North Pole. It always points straight at the magnetic pole, and an agonic line exists only where the magnetic pole is due south of the geographic. The further the compass is from the agonic line the greater is the angle between the geographical and the magnetic poles, and consequently the larger the needle's variation.

COLUMBUS is credited with the discovery of variation, and the phenomenon put his hardy sailors in what our British cousins call a "blue funk." In his days and for centuries later a rough-and-ready knowledge of the variation was sufficient for the purposes of navigation. But as the speed of ocean travel increased, and as metal came to play a more and more important part in the structure of vessels, the necessity of a perfect establishment of the lines of variation grew greater. Our Government has done its share in providing information on this matter, and its coast survey charts cannot be excelled for the assistance they offer the navigator.

He, however, has enough to do in these days with taking care of the deviation of his compass-the error caused by iron or steel in the ship-and too much cannot be done to eliminate all possible errors in shaping the course which might be due to insufficient knowledge of the variation or its changes. The expedition sent out from Christiania will doubtless accomplish much, especially as the magnetic pole is somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,200 miles south of the geographic pole.

President ROOSEVELT proposes to stand by Mr.

Why shouldn't he? What good reason has yet been presented to the President for parting company with the first appointee of his own to a Cabinet office? Mr. PAYNE was not engaged as a specialist or expert in atmospheric temperature.

Another noteworthy three-year-old has come to light in The Picket, winner of the American Derby of 1903. This son of Falsetto and Voltario, one of the nineteen starters, led his field from beginning to end and won handily. Considering the fact that the colt had never before won a race, lie performance is regarded as little short of remarkable. As a two-year-old The Picket had revealed, in the few races

he ran, only fair ability. This year's Derby, as it was run, afforded comparatively little interest to the Eastern horsemen. The withdrawal, at almost the twelfth hour, of Irish Lad, hero of the Brooklyn Handicap, left the field composed of distinctively Western horses, unless we except Flocarline, who has been seen a few times this year on the metropolitan courses There were no conspicuous representatives of the Eastern stables like Heno and Hermis and Pentecost, who were shipped West in 1902 in the firm belief that one of them would capture this rich Western classic. In 1901 the metropolitan turf was represented in the Derby by such well-known champions as Bonnibert, Beau Gallant and The Parader-the strongest trio which had ever carried the Eastern colors in the race up to that time.

Some observers are of the opinion that had Irish Lad started last Saturday, as was the original intention, he would have won, notwithstanding that The Picket broke the Derby record by four-fifths of a second, his time being 2:33. But Irish Lad is likely to have ample opportunities to distinguish himself further here in the East.

Out of the dark backward and abvem of time rises the Hon, LAWRENCE T. NEAL of Ohio, so long the drum major of the free trade corps, Representative in Congress of the Chillicothe district, candidate for Governor against WILLIAM MCKINLEY in 1893. Never has there been a bolder baster of protection than LARRY NEAL, irrepressible indefatigable and a hopeless " old batch.' Not much has been heard of him in the last ten years. Now something excellent is heard of him. He is turning to protection at last. Next week LARRY will marry "one of the most popular young ladies in the social circles of central Ohio." Unlucky in politics, lucky in love.

From Elizabeth, Anxious About Her Garden TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not get the official rainmaker to send up a few on his next team of kites? ELIZA ELIZABETH.

JUNE 20. Miss Solomon. A woman was walking in a palm grove when a man saw her and hastened after her. When she

asked him why he followed her, he replied:
"Because I am in love with you." "And why are you in love with me?" she asked. "My sister who comes after me yonder is far more eautiful than I; go and fall in love with her is

The man complied and went back, but only to look upon a woman as ugiy as sin. He was vexed and returned to the first woman and said to her: "Why did you deceive me?"

And she made answer: "Did you not also tell me an untruth? For if you were really in love with me why did you turn back to the other woman?"

RUNCIE'S ATTACK ON BROOKE. A Statement Purporting to Express the Views of the War Department.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Saturday If the vociferation against Gen. Wood which continues in other papers can be silenced long enough to permit us to have a hearing, we should like to state what, as we are informed, is the understanding of the War Department in the matter, and this we present without prejudice or favor.

It is true, according to this understand ing, that Major Runcie was in close relations with Gen. Wood at the time the article referred to was written, and that it contains a correct expression of opinions on the subject of the military administration in Cuba which its author had derived from Gen. Wood. It is denied, however, that Gen. Wood had any hand in preparing the article for publication, that he saw it in manuscript, or had any knowledge of Major Runcie's intention to publish it as he did. We are informed that a representative of the North American Review applied to Gen. Wood for information concerning affairs in Cuba, to be included in the series entitled "The United States as a Colonizer. The applicant was referred to Major Runcie, who, in reply to his request, prepared the article published, not expecting, however, that it would be used in the form it was, or that it would bear his signature.

As Gen. Leonard Wood succeeded Gen. John R. Brooke in command of the Division of Cuba, Dec. 20, 1899, it is evident that the view of Gen. Brooke's administration presented by Major Runcie was the one which had been adopted in substance by the War Department before the appearance of Major Runcie's article in the following February. A change was decided upon and the question arose as to who should succeed Gen. Brooke. President McKinev, who was then alive, favored the choice of Gen. James H. Wilson. Objection was made to him on the ground that he was a man of somewhat eccentric temper who held pronounced opinions on the subject of the government of Cuba which might get the Administration into trouble, if he were to undertake to carry them out. The selection of Gen. Wood as successor to Gen. Brooke might have passed without serious criticism had it not been for his promotion from the Medical Department of the Army to the position of a general officer of the line, with a better prospect before him for promotion to the head of the army than any other officer. This naturally, and very properly, was objected to by officers of the line, and it has disposed many to accept with equanimity, if not with open approval the criticisms of Gen. Wood which have been set on foot, through the medium of THE NEW YORK SUN, by an officer serving in Cuba who was especially injured by the favor shown to the friend of the President. In the same quarter originates the attempt to make Gen. Wood responsible for the English adventurer Bellairs.

As we have before stated, the time for these attacks upon Gen. Wood does not appear to be well chosen, as he is where he cannot answer them, or even learn of them. We have accordingly presented the facts as we understand them. Leonard Wood is now a Brigadier-General in the service of the United States; chosen, as all general officers are, by the favor of the President, with the approval of the Senate of the United States. Beyond that, it does not concern us to inquire, as he is entitled to all of the respect and confidence his position demands. In our judgment those who are prompting these newspaper attacks upon him are only strengthening

his position, though it is possible that this may not be their purpose. It will be time enough for us to determine the character and importance of the statements Major Runcie is said to have made about Gen. Wood when they appear over his signature, or are presented in the form of a communication to the War Department. The attempt to put Gen. Wood upon his defence by attacks upon him, for which no one is willing to make himself responsible, should not succeed. We have had quite enough for the present of investigation going outside of that routine of the military services which calls for the presentation of specific charges by some responsible person. The intention is no doubt to lay a foundation for Congressional talk. This will come in due time. Meanwhile "let us have peace."

The Troubles of the Reform Club TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read day, with considerable interest, the commun cation published by you from a fellow member of the Reform Club, relating to the astounding police ursued by a minority of the club in voting to frit ter away its assets in the dissemination of literature which seems at this juncture uncalled for, and in roviding accommodations and quarters for the "fritterers," if you will pardon the word. It is a case of the tail wagging the dog with a vengeance,

case of the tall wagging the dog with a vengeance, I can assure you, and if your correspondent will initiate measures tending to preserve the Reform Club as a social as well as a political organization, I believe that he can count upon the material support of many of the mon-resident members, who constitute a very large proportion of the membership of the club.

The enclosed circular speaks for itself, and you may readily see therefrom that the handful of voters who decided to give away the club property are not those who have supported it in the past, nor do they represent any respectable proportion of its membership.

It is true that the non-resident membership is without voting power, but their wishes might well have been consulted in view of the fact that they contributed in 1902 toward the support of the organization \$34,410, as against \$12,560 given by the resident members to the number of 2,002, as compared with a resident members to the number of 2,002, as compared with a Normer Members of the Reform Club.

Norwich, Conn., June 20.

One Flag and One Language TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: To write further in regard to the study of foreign languages in our public schools, it might be of interest to note hat anguages change with the environment of

The German of Hoboken is not the German of As for the dead languages they should be allowed

The American Indian showed greater foresight The American Indian showed greater foresight than our so-called civilized races. The Indian had his sign language, which was universal and enabled those of different tribes and languages to converse with each other with equamity. The languages of the aborigines should be preserved for ethnological purposes.

The French of Alsace-Lorraine is German and the German French.

I might further say that Prof. Murphy, the instructor of Irish in our city schools, never saw the Bogs of Irieland. structor of lifsa in our city schools, acvo said blogs of Ireland.

What the American people want is one flag, one country and one language.

Yonkers, June 20.

CARL EIGERMHYEE.

Man's Socks, Too?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Observing in the window of a fashionable hostery shop in Fifth avenue a sign which read: "Half Hose for Ladies and the Garters That Go With Them." I am move to make a modest inquiry of TRE SUN to the effect "Do real ladies wear half hose?" I am not aware how THE SUN should know any more about this delicate matter than I do, and I almost hope that it does not. Yet I am anxious to know, not from curiosity, but for political and sociological reasons. Are the women making further inroads upon man's prerogatives, and will he have to give up his socks also to the stronger sex! Thus far he has kicked occasionally, but not with bare feet. If his socks are taken from him it will be of no avail to kick further, for sockless he is helpicas:

Owoman, in your other days,
We never named you but to praise;
But in these later times ain t you
Advancing most too P. D. Q?

New York, June 20. THE SUN should know any more about this delicat

As She Is Spoke on the Elevated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I had an experience similar to that of "Sad Eyes" a few days

ago. On leaving the Fifty-ninth street station of the Third avenue elevated the guard put his head in the door and called "Sixty-seven eggs!"
A gentleman sixting opposite to me immediately dived under the seats, and refused to come out until his mistake was explained to him.

J. E. D. NEW YORK, June 21.

THOUGHTS FOR EXPORTERS. The Great Problem, That Is, How to Up-

build Our Fereign Trade. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR—Sir: In your editorial of to-day captioned "Exporter and Striker" it is said that you "cannot quite accept the hypothesis of individual secrecy regarding exports and a general inaccuracy of the official statistics. Moreover, the Gov-ernment's sources of information are not

years a leading exporter, published some time ago a magazine article entitled "My Partner the Government," in which he declared a fact well known by all exporters that for a "tip" certain employees of the Government dispose of matter taken from custom house records regarding the destination, description, quantities and prices of exported goods. There are well known instances in this city of the acquisition of important information relative to the export trade by high officers of the Government from confiding export merchants who afterward learned that the information was sold for cash to agents for foreign merchants, who by the use of that knowledge cut American merchants out of considerable trade. Of the large amounts of our manufactures sent to Canada and to Mexico by railroad no Government account is kept.

However, The Sun's point is well taken, that scarcely a per cent, of the manufacturers of the United States are exported. In certain lines which have shown large volumes of sales abroad, American manufacturers are facing a time when there will be a failing off, as in cotton cloth, in which the markets in the Orient are being captured by agents for East Indian mills which are equipped with the best types of British and American machinery and which are operated twelve hours a day and seven days in the week by employees whose average wages are 30 to 60 per cent, below the going rates paid in New England.

per cent, below the going rates paid in New England.

ber cent.

Our export trade in manufactures in the engineering lines is falling off because the trade that used to buy largely can now buy British and German imitations of our patterns made with the use of the best types of American patterned labor-saving machinery and under the piece-work system, which is rapidly driving the intemperate labor union agitators to the rel

driving the intemperate labor union agitators to the wall.

American patents are pirated all over the world, except where patentees can make a satisfactory arrangement with foreigners powerful in their Governmental circles for the protection of their patents.

American importers are hampered in many ways through laws passed abroad for the sole purpose of preventing the sale of our manufactures.

In a number of instances, our trade with South American countries is hampered by prejudices against American south actures which have been sown by our commercial rivals. A number of local firms which used to do well in shipping manufactured goods to South America are reporting dull times owing to low prices made by German makers for imitations of American goods which once had a large degree of favor on the west coast.

once had a large degree of favor on the west coast.

Most of our makers of goods which are likely to constitute a large proportion of the goods for export to South America after the opening of the interoceanic canal say that now is the time to lay the right foundation for an enormous export trade in manufactures by building up a strong navy and developing a righteous national policy toward our mercantile marine.

Great Britain's navy is not only her strong right arm, but it is her best commercial asset. It is a hopeful sign of the times that our people, many of whom were once prejudiced against the navy, are beginning to comprehend a strong navy is a potent factor in promoting the commercial interests of a nation.

New York, June 20.

NEW YORK, June 20.

Clergyman on the Case of Dr. Van De Water. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your onnection of the case of Mr. Van De Water with the discussion of the question of divorce in the American Church is entirely outside the mark. That discussion is concerned entirely with a cause for divorce arising through the action of one or other of the parties to the marriage and has no concern with the action of a third party, however

necessary such action may be in order to establish said cause.

Both Church and State unite in condemning the action of the third party, resulting in said cause, as immoral. THE SUN assumes that since the State has taken cognizance of charges based on the result of these actions and the Church has not, therefore the effi-cient protection of the sanctity of marriage charges based on the result of these actions and the Church has not, therefore the efficient protection of the sanctity of marriage (which The Sun confuses with the question of divorce) lies in the law of the State and not in the Church. But, let ma ask: Did the State take cognizance of the matter before charges were made before the proper officers and in the proper form? It did not. And who is competent to make such charges except the party injured? The State cannot try a man upon mere rumor of illegal conduct; neither can the Church.

If the person qualified to make charges will do so before the proper officers and in the proper form, his charges will be acted upon by the Church as by the State, and perhaps more quickly.

Again, violations of the law by those who are and who profess to be citizens or officers in the State do not determine what the law is as held by the State. In the same manner, violations of the law of the Church by those who are and profess to be citizens or officers of the Church do not determine what the law is as held by the Church. Examine the official canons and acts of the Church and you will find what is the Church's law on the subject. "Many and high social examples" cannot determine it.

The statement of The Sun that "practically the minister, in performing a marringe ceremony, is looked on as simply a civil magistrate for the purpose" is only correct if we add by the State (which recognizes his action as binding in the civil courts) and by those who do not acknowledge the priestly functions of the ministry.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 17.

Unfavorable Impressions of a Returned Traveller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I arrived on the Cedric last Sunday, after one year and a half's residence in London. The Custom House official boarded our vessel at Quarantine, and the declaration papers were presented with the same sort of politeness that one might use to a convict about to be hanged.

The disagreeable experience with Custom House officials being over, one sexit from the wharf is impeded by a host of cabdrivers and porters, who not peded by a host of cabdrivers and porters, who not only obstruct a free passage, but shout and scream in your face to take a cab or to carry your bags. Every one knows if they want a cab, and it should be left for the traveller to solicit his needs, rather than be tormented by the bolsterous, uncouth solicitations of cabdrivers.

At every station wharf in London a line of cabs, hansoms and omnibuses stands in readiness for the use of travellers, but not a sound comes from them. Is it impossible for us to follow such good examples?

mples?
The American colonies are increasing in for-The American colonies are increasing in interesting cities, especially among people of moderate means; and why? Because they can get more ease and comfort, more independence and repose, than in their own country. Every traveller in England, especially, will acknowledge that the civility of officials, of tradespeople, and employees of all kinds puts to shame the rough and indecorous behavior of the same class with us.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The Temperamental Identity of the Kaiser From an interview with the Hon. Andrew D. White in the New York World. The Kaiser is as much like President Roosevelt as a German could be, and the President is as much like Emperor William as an American could be The differences between them are national rather

> The Summer Birds. The bluebird he is snecsing Upon the apple tree; The bobolink is freezing

an temperamental, I should say

Somewhere out on the less Bob White's got influenza, His voice is out of tune-Oh, there is nothing rarer Than this old month of June.

The melancholy robin Is quaking with unrest, He's hunting through the woodland For a steam-heated nest: The mocking-bird's got chilblains

He cheeps a hoarsish croon-Oh, there is nothing rarer Than this old month of June.

The nightingale is croupy. Is skimming like a dupe, he Has got an awful cold:

The sparrow's in a swoon-Oh, there is nothing rarer Than this old month of June OUR PHILIPPINE OBSERVATORY. Its Jesuit Director Coming to Arra

an Exhibit at the St. Louis ' tr. Father José Algue, the Jante doper who is the director of the Governmentob servatory in the Philippines, is coming lere to arrange for the scientific exhibit flom

social the hypothesis of individual secrecy regarding exports and a general inaccuracy of the official statistics. Moreover, the Government's sources of information are not limited to individual statements in the offices of exporters. Ships' manifests, underwriters and declarations at ports of entry are equally held as channels of official information."

No doubt. But, all the same, the Government's statistics on these heads are inaccurate and misleading. Not because of the incompetence of the statisticians nor by reason of their neglect of duty, but because there is no exporter who will tell the volume of his business to persons who are likely to publish the information to his rivals.

Mr. Ulysses D. Eddy of this city, for many years a leading exporter, published some time ago a magazine article entitled "My Partner the Government," in which he declared a fact well known by all exporters that for a "tip" certain employees of the Government dispose of matter taken from

Dr. Harper and Prof. Mechen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The editorial in this morning's SUN entitled "The Harper and the Wolverines" may have entertained your readers, but it would have been more to the point if it had had any foundation in fact. It is obvious that no official publication issued by the University of Chicago, or, for that matter, by any university, would make, with regard to any member of the faculty, eulogistic statements of the kind attributed to the Law School circular. Beyond printing Prof. Mechem's name as one of the members of the Law School faculty for next year, the circular made no refer ence to him whatever. The scurrilous comment of the Detroit Free Press, which you very properly rebuked, was therefore based upon invention pure and simple.

ERNST FREUND. ofessor of Law in Chicago University. NEW YORK, June 18.

Will the Detroit Free Press justify or plead guilty? English in Common Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Further consideration of the question of German in he public schools leads directly toward the conclusion that the disposition among educators to lower the standard of English requirements is growing. A brief conversation with almost any schoolboy will satisfy

a middle aged man that the study of English

is not pursued with as much attention in the schools of to-day as it was in those of thirty

or forty years ago.
It is well to bear in mind that more subjects are studied in the lower schools now than then, that the general standard of instruction is higher, and that the pupfl does actually become acquainted with part of the vast and steadily growing sum of human knowledge. The lower schools are constantly advancing toward the standschool, and the high school is moving into the territory once occupied by the college.

But in this progress there is all the time a tendency to leave the English language ehind, and this tendency is substantially furthered by the frequent preachments of university professors on the subject of English. Some of these amiable gentlemen have taken to proclaiming it as their opinion that pretty much anything is correct English. They have thrust into ridicule the old rule that the usage of the best writers and speakers should prevail, and have declared that "any old" usage at all was the "real thing." In other words, they have advocated the habit-ual speech of the masses of the people as

the source of virtue. Now, it is not at all difficult to demonstrate that the speech of the people is not a "well of English undefiled." As a matter of fact more than half of it is slang pure and simple. more than half of it is stang pure and simple, picturesque and expressive slang, indeed, but hardly the sort of thing upon which to rear the future of the tongue of Shakespeare and Milton. A most excellent antidote to the effect of the continual use or hearing of

slang is the good old-fashioned study of English grammar. Some of our good college professors tell us that there is not any such thing. Even that most delicate of purists, Richard Grant White, called ours "a grammarless tongue Yet it does indulge in such grammatical verbs with singular nouns and the employment of the objective case after transitive verbs. But let us, in order to please the professors, drop the term grammar and call it the idiomatic structure of the language. How many of our common school pupils get a full and satisfactory knowledge of that in the limited time at their disposal for English

studies? Yet what can be more essential to their scholarship? There was a time when the ase of elegant English was regarded as the mark of an educated lady or gentleman. is that time to pass away to make room for an era in which the ladies and gentlemen will know all about the effects of alcohol on the human system (as to which there are widely varying opinions), the physical proportions of cats, the staple products of Uruguay, the elements of mechanical drawing, and say all they have to say about these things in the

language of the vaudeville stage? It may be just possible that out of the present discussion as to the place of German in the public schools great good may come, for the outcome of it may be a reduction of the time given to the acquirement of foreign tongues and an increase given to that of our German is a most admirable language and has a noble literature, but in this land of English speaking people it ought to get out of the road and let the vernacular have the entire right of way.

NEW YORK, June 20.

More Great Finds in Minos's Palace. From the London Times.

The following telgram has just been received from Mr. Arthur J. Evans at Knossos: Season closes with discovery of extraordinary

nterest. Noticing depression in pavement of base-ment room of presumed shrine off central court. dug down exposing two large walled depositories containing cult objects and decorative furniture belonging to sanctuary. These were largely com-posed of native porcelain, including vases and exquisite inlays and small reliefs, spirited groups of pulls. flowers, marine subjects, fish, rocks, nauti-uses and other shells, singularly naturalistic work. Still more important, all the porcelain figures. in the round, of goddess and votaries, about a feot high. Principal image goddess with snakes collet about hair and forming her sone; she holds them out by their necks. Her form is finely modelled, and every detail of the embroidered dress is re produced, even to the lacing of her bodice. Re mains of chest with crystal inlays, lined with gold foil, also found, and hoard of seal impressions from perished documents. On the sealings, some in cribed with characters in linear script, frequent representations of god and goddess accompanied by lions. New vistas of research epened out is slace but further support urgent.

Subtleties of London English.

From the St. James's Gasette.
At the Southwark Coroner's Court, the Coroner having concluded the evidence in an inquest, suggested that the jury should return a verdict of "Death by misadventure." The Foreman—We agree to a verdict of "accidentall death." The Coroner—Well, that's the same thing. The Fore-man—Oh, no. Mr. Coroner. The Coroner—What is the difference? The Foreman—Well, you see these things get into the newspapers, and when people read a verdict of "misadventure" they will conclude that the deceased was killed in a squabble. seeing that it happened at a public house. The Coroner—And does "accidental death" mean any thing different in the minds of the people you refer The Foreman-Yes, sir. An accident is an ac adventure makes people think he got shoved over We'll have it accidental death, if it's all the same to you, Mr. Coroner. Eventually the Coroner said that he did not see where the misunderstanding sould arise, but doubtless the jury knew best in the

Dumas's Failure.

The Count of Monte Cristo was sulking "Dumas may think he's given me enough money." be muttered, "but how about Carnegie and Rocke-

ill grumbling, he debated whether eract to